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# FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS



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## FEATURE ARTICLE

FOREIGN LEGISLATION AFFECTING WHEAT AND FLOUR

## IN THIS ISSUE

LATE CABLES.....	Page 788
German wheat figures revised downward.....	789
Russian grains sowings continue to lag.....	789
British prune markets continue firm.....	791
European consumption of American tobacco declines.....	791
South African beef encouraged by Ottawa agreements.....	792
London wool sales produce fairly active bidding.....	793

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## L A T E C A D L E S

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Argentine wheat and flaxseed crop prospects officially reported rather pessimistic as a result of recent heat, rain, hail and damage from disease (take all) which is more prevalent than usual this year. The official production estimate is to be released December 10. Export surplus on November 26 officially estimated as 25,385,000 bushels of wheat; 4,349,000 of flaxseed and about 24,000,000 bushels of corn. The latter estimate is believed rather low by some observers. (Agricultural Commissioner Glenn S. Ray, Buenos Aires, November 30 and December 2.)

Japanese mill purchases of American cotton heavy during late October and early November but have now slowed down considerably. The general situation in the Japanese cotton industry at the end of October was good. Stocks of raw cotton declined during the month and production remained at a high level. American cotton prices declined somewhat more than Indian, improving price parity. More details will be included in next week's "Foreign Crops and Markets". (Vice Consul Schuler, Kobe forwarded through Shanghai office, December 1.)

Export 1932-33 corn crop forecast at 75,700,000 bushels compared with 76,563,000 bushels produced last year. (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, December 1.)

Brisbane, Australia wool sales opened November 28 and closed December 1 unchanged. Japan took the bulk of the offerings though European Continent bought freely. (Wool Specialist H. E. Reed, London, November 28.)

Poland official 1932 acreage figures for wheat and rye placed at 4,262,000 and 13,946,000 acres respectively. These figures represent but slight changes from those previously reported. (Agricultural Attache Steere, Berlin, December 2.)

London wool sales showing good competition and firm prices for greasy wool while scoured and slipped wool is cheaper. Large offering of Australian wool. Withdrawals are negligible and the catalogue is somewhat crowded in an effort to close by December 9. (Agricultural Attache Foley, London, December 2.)

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## C R O P   A N D   M A R K E T   P R O S P E C T S

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## BREAD GRAINS

Summary of recent bread grain information

Three 1932 wheat production estimates were received during the week, all of which were below previous estimates. The German figure has been revised downward about 2,500,000 bushels to 183,827,000 while the revised estimate for Yugoslavia at 53,462,000 bushels is a decrease of over 11,000,000 from the previous forecast and represents a crop only a little more than half that of last year. A new estimate for Turkey reported by the Ottoman Bank places the 1932 crop there at 73,600,000 bushels compared with 110,400,000 last year. Some small exports are reported to have been made out of last year's very large Turkish crop but the present figure appears somewhat below usual wheat requirements for that country.

Russian fall grain sowings increased very little during the period of November 10-15. Total sowings on the latter date were placed at 90,431,000 acres of 89 per cent of the 1932 fall planned area for all cereals and an even smaller percent for the wheat area. Freezing temperatures are reported to have definitely stopped sowings in every section except middle Asia. Fall sowings in France have also been completed and the acreage is believed to be at least equal to that of last year or not much different from average.

World wheat shipments for the week ended November 26 increased somewhat to 12,770,000 bushels of which nearly 9,000,000 were from North America, 3,000,000 from the Southern Hemisphere and a little over half a million bushels from Russia. The total weekly shipments of wheat and flour in the important exporting countries from July 1 to late November amounts to a little over 200,000,000 bushels or about 100,000,000 bushels less than exported during the same time last year and two years ago.

European market conditions

Continental import markets continued irregular during Thanksgiving week, according to radioed advices from Agricultural Attache Steere at Berlin. Although markets in the Netherlands were quiet, some business was transacted in Canadian and Argentine wheat. Belgian trading was generally quiet, but prices of Canadian wheat were fairly firm in the middle of the week. The proposed establishment of a wheat stabilization agency strengthened prices in France somewhat. There was little activity on the markets of Czechoslovakia and Austria where some prices were lower, and German markets were weakened slightly by increased offerings. Spot prices of domestic wheat and rye at Berlin on November 23 were \$1.28 and \$.94 respectively.

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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Russian grain procurings during November continued unsatisfactory. Prospects for completing the reduced procuring plan for 1932, especially by January the designated end of the yearly plan now appear quite unfavorable.

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## FEED GRAINS

Summary of recent feed grain information

The final official estimate of the 1932 barley production in Germany shows a slight decrease to 147,616,000 bushels, and the oats production a decrease of about 4,000,000 bushels to 458,143,000 bushels. The total European barley crop now stands at 744,251,000 bushels, an increase of nearly 17 per cent over that of last year, while the European oats crop amounts to 1,677,093,000 bushels, an increase of 9 per cent over that of 1931.

The latest estimates of the corn crop in Yugoslavia, Austria, and Manchuria show small increases to 177,943,000 bushels, 4,803,000 bushels, and 55,896,000 bushels, respectively. The total 1932 production for the countries reported is 3,765,136,000 bushels compared with 3,313,415,000 bushels last year, while the European total is 703,921,000 bushels against 605,597,000 bushels in 1931.

Exports of corn from both Argentina and the United States have been increasing during the past few weeks, while there has been little change in the general price level. For tables showing feed grain trade and prices, see page 802.

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## COTTON

European cotton markets affected by depreciated exchange

Demand for raw cotton at Liverpool has shown general improvement at the lower prices, notwithstanding exchange uncertainty, according to recent cabled advices. American middling at 7.29 cents on November 25 was off nearly a half cent from a week earlier and registered the lowest point since early August. Fully good Broach was quoted at 6.75 cents and Egyptian upper at 9.42 cents per pound. See price table, page 803. At Manchester spot demand continued fair with strict and strictly good middling mostly in demand. Cloth demand fell off compared with previous weeks, as a result of reduced sales for India. Chinese cloth demand continues poor. Yarn market activity was slower and prices more irregular as a result of weakness in sterling. The Bremen market was very quiet during the week of November 25.

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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Demand from spinners was small. Both spot and forward demand at Milan continued fairly active while spot demand at Havre was reported rather large though the trade generally appeared affected by the debt and budget problems.

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## FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

Jamaica banana crop reduced by storms

Heavy November windstorms in Jamaica damaged the banana industry of the Island severely, according to information received from Consul Paul C. Squire at Kingston. There will be a shortage of bananas on the Island until March and in a lesser degree the damage will be felt until the fall of 1933. Over a million trees were definitely reported as destroyed and 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 trees were reported as damaged. Jamaica is one of the most important banana producers of the world and is one of the chief sources of supply for the British market. This diminution in supply of bananas normally would have a strengthening effect on banana prices and indirectly on prices of other fruits.

English demand for prunes continues good

Demand for California dried prunes at London continues good for spot offers at firm quotations and the forward market is firmer with higher prices anticipated, cables Fruit Specialist Motz at London on November 23. Forward quotations are now subject to an extra duty as agreed at Ottawa. A fair amount of trade in new crop Bosnia and Oregon prunes was also reported. The Liverpool market demand for prunes was increasing.

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## TOBACCO

European consumption on American tobacco declines

The consumption of tobacco from the United States by manufacturers in Europe is expected to be between 7 and 10 per cent less during the current year than it was in 1931, according to J. B. Hutson, tobacco specialist in Europe for the Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The consumption of all important types except Maryland, Burley, and Paducah fire-cured is well below the 1931 level. In 1931 total consumption of United States types was 7 per cent less than it was in 1930. Prices of most United States types have ceased to decline and in some cases have advanced, but the

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

improvement in this respect is due to the prospective reduction in supplies rather than to an improved demand.

The reduced consumption of tobacco from the United States is due largely to heavier declines in the consumption of tobacco products, larger increases in the use of other types of tobacco, and further reductions in the exports of tobacco products. The declines in the consumption of tobacco products are due largely to the high prices of tobacco products and the low purchasing power of consumers. Not many further price increases are expected and some price reductions have been noted recently but no marked price reductions are expected until state budgets are more nearly balanced. Industrial activity has advanced moderately in some lines but increases sufficient to result in marked growth in the consumption of tobacco are not expected within the next few months unless there are more definite agreements as to reparation and debt payments and some removal of trade restrictions.

No substantial decrease in the use of competing types of tobacco is expected until there is a marked change in the foreign trade policies. Exports of tobacco products are still declining but the tobacco manufacturing industry is being further developed in some of the countries to which manufactured products were exported formerly and an increase in direct shipments of leaf tobacco from the United States to these countries may before a great while offset further declines in shipments to Europe because of reduced European exports of manufactured products. See release F.S./T-80, November 26, 1932.

## LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL

Ottawa agreement encourages South African beef

In view of the fact that the Ottawa agreements provide a place for Union of South African beef in British markets, steps are being taken to increase chilled beef production in the Union, according to Agricultural Attache C. C. Taylor at Pretoria. An export trade of significant volume is a matter of future development, but at present there is an increased interest in beef cattle since a relatively better return is secured through cattle than through wool. Continued progress is reported in the control of tick-borne diseases. Agricultural experiment stations are working on pasture improvement projects. The carrying capacity of present South African pastures is already fully utilized in years of normal rainfall and normal grazing conditions. Under existing export subsidies for cattle and dairy products, together with the improved outlook for a market for chilled beef, however, an increased carrying capacity for pastures is held justified.

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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Bidding fairly active at London wool sales

Good competition, especially from Germany, France and England marked the opening on November 22 of the 7th series of London wool sales, according to cabled advices from the London office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. There was held as available 130,700 bales of all wools, of which it was expected 148,550 bales would be offered. The demand showed a preference for wools grading 60s, 64s to over 70s. Offerings were largely Australian new clip wool. Few greasy crossbreds available. Clearances were good up to November 26, and withdrawals were negligible. Sterling prices for scoured merinos were in line with those of the October 13 series, with a tendency to advance. Greasy merinos, however, tendered below October levels as the current sales advanced. Crossbreds were firm to stronger. Sterling exchange against dollars has weakened steadily, being 5 per cent lower during the third week of November than during the October sales period. The current sales are scheduled to continue until December 14. In recent days, sterling exchange has declined still further.

Reviewing the British wool market situation to mid-November, Wool Specialist H. E. Reed at London points out that the tone of the current sales series was stronger than anticipated, especially in scoured merinos. The weakness in greasy merinos was anticipated in view of the large volumes on offer. Preceding the sales, spot wools moved slowly, both in English and continental markets. Earlier purchases in primary markets have been arriving. They look expensive in the light of current values. There are some indications that continental buying at the current series has been stimulated by a desire to accumulate cheaper stocks and by the favorable purchasing made possible by the continued weakness in sterling. In the British export field, the movement of semi-manufactures to gold basis countries has been stimulated by the exchange situation. Tops especially have been in demand by Germany, Sweden, Belgium and "other countries". For the first 10 months of 1932, British exports of tops to Germany were more than double the movement during the corresponding period of the preceding 2 years.

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NOTICE

A limited supply of Report F.S.54, a 52-page study of "The Competitive Position of the Dairy Industry of New Zealand", released in June, 1931, is still available for distribution and will be sent free upon request. Address United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D.C.

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FOREIGN GOVERNMENT LEGISLATION PERTAINING TO WHEAT AND FLOUR a/

Of all the agricultural commodities, wheat including flour has been the subject of the most extensive government legislation throughout the world in recent years. This is explained in a large measure by the important part that wheat growing, flour milling, and domestic and foreign trade in wheat and flour play in the agricultural and commercial economy of numerous countries. It ranks at or near the top of the agricultural enterprises of a score of countries and is commercially grown in more than 50. Also it ranks as the leading food product in the volume of its international trade as nearly every country has been either an importer or an exporter of wheat or flour in recent years. In turn, a very extended distribution system was built up which was further augmented by an increasing practice in the milling trade of mixing wheats and flours to produce special flour types. The price of wheat has even been a sort of agricultural income index in many countries, and its decline since 1929 appears to have directed government legislation, not only in behalf of wheat but of other crops, particularly cereals, as well.

The variety and intensity of the foreign wheat and flour legislation in general has depended on (a) the relative and potential importance of the wheat industry in the particular country; (b) the general government policy respecting protection and aid and (c) especially during this period of depression to emergency trade control and production aid measures designed to promote more active foreign trade balances. In the importing countries the spirit of economic nationalism following the World War has expressed itself in part in efforts toward national economic self-sufficiency - a tendency still further intensified by the world economic depression and especially by the financial crisis of the past year. One of the most striking examples of this trend has been reflected in the measures taken with respect to wheat.

The types of measures adopted may be broadly classified or grouped into (a) measures directly restricting imports, in force to some extent in nearly all importing countries; (b) measures directly aiding exports, which are found in several exporting countries and a few deficit areas under certain conditions and (c) measures aiding domestic production and the net income of the producer, which measures are found in practically all countries and particularly in the surplus regions. The most important forms of direct government intervention in the wheat and flour trade are: (1) tariffs; (2) milling quotas and mixing restrictions; (3) licensing systems; (4) import monopolies; (5) preferential commercial treaties and clearing agreements and (6) controlled or allotted foreign exchange. Depreciated exchange has also served as a direct barrier for some countries

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a/ This is a summary statement and graphic presentation of a report reviewing wheat and flour legislation by countries, prepared by Gordon P. Boals, Assistant Agricultural Economist, Foreign Agricultural Service. Copies of the report may be obtained from the Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## FOREIGN GOVERNMENT LEGISLATION PERTAINING TO WHEAT AND FLOUR, CONT'D

but like item (5) also serves as an aid to exports in several surplus areas. The principal types of measures directly aiding exports are: (1) export bounties or premiums including the import certificate system of deficit countries; (2) export dumping schemes and (3) bargaining or preferential treaties. The measures aiding domestic agriculture and the improvement of the competitive position of the producer by lowered costs of production and marketing and increased net income have taken a multitude of forms. In general, however, they have been in the form of (1) production bonuses, and fixed or stabilized prices; (2) credit extension; (3) reduced or remitted taxes; (4) reduced freight rates; (5) debt moratoria; and (6) legislation affecting the alternative or competitive products of wheat and flour.

The direct government intervention in the wheat and flour trade has exerted three important influences in the world wheat situation. In the first place they have restricted and reduced imports; secondly they have increased or at least helped maintain (in reality an increase in a downward trend) wheat acreage and production in countries which would otherwise be unable to compete effectively with the newer and expanding wheat areas of the world, and thirdly they have tended to reduce wheat consumption by often making a poorer quality bread from domestic wheats or by raising the price so high that other grain or food substitutes have been used. In importing countries the most influential types of measures appear thus far at least to have been tariffs and milling quotas and mixing restrictions, with the other forms largely strengthening in certain cases the influence of these types which are most widely used.

Only a half dozen countries of the world, none of which is among the very large importers, now allow duty free imports of wheat and still fewer permit free imports of flour. The tariffs affecting U. S. wheat range from about 3 cents per bushel in Switzerland to \$1.62 in Germany while even higher rates are recorded in some countries with a dual rate schedule. A notable tendency toward increased wheat and flour tariffs set in in many European countries after 1925 and a sharp increase in acreage was recorded in 1926 compared with the 1921-25 average acreage.

The milling quotas and mixing regulations operative in about a dozen countries appear to have played a very important part in restricting the normal flow of trade in wheat and flour. Not only do they ensure complete utilization of an often poor domestic bread wheat but by so doing they help maintain and even stimulate production of such wheat; they automatically limit imports in most cases to the best foreign wheat in order to produce as near as possible a satisfactory milling mixture or blend with the weak baking type domestic supplies and they further reduce the quality of bread in many cases, thus adversely affecting consumption. Some elasticity in the importation of special foreign wheat types is afforded in some countries by changing the percentages of the milling quotas from time to time during the season, depending on domestic supplies, or by using the import certificate

## FOREIGN GOVERNMENT LEGISLATION PERTAINING TO WHEAT AND FLOUR, CONT'D

system which enables quantities of strong foreign wheat to enter duty free or at reduced rates for like amounts of domestic wheat exported. This is the principle involved in the so-called "wheat exchange plan" in Germany.

— A definite centralization of import agencies or facilities has been effected in a great many countries as a further method of control. In some cases the method or policy appears to be a temporary one as a matter of national expediency; in others and more generally, there is a definite policy of state control. Permits required direct from the government or agency working with the government for importing or obtaining foreign exchange to finance imports enable definite control of imports particularly as regards exchange. In Germany exchange permits are allotted monthly at a reduced percentage of the imports during the same period last year. Wheat and flour, however, have not been subjected to as drastic exchange permit control as have many other imports. Further steps taken by several countries attempting control have been the formation of specific organizations as state import monopolies or quasi-official monopolies with sole authority to import. Complete monopoly of both the import and domestic grain trade is not altogether uncommon. Though monopolies present a very formidable type of trade barrier they do not appear to have necessarily curtailed imports more than other types have and in some cases have even afforded a method to facilitate import purchases. On the other hand some embargoes on wheat and flour imports have thus been affected. In some instances where state control or close supervision is exercised there has been and seems to be a growing concept of wheat growing as a public utility — a matter of national welfare and so the concern of the state.

Other trade barriers with a rather limited yet significant affect on the world wheat and flour movement and which apply to both import and export countries are commercial treaties and exchange clearing agreements and depreciated exchange. These types, however, tend to influence the direction of imports more than an absolute reduction of trade activity. Preferential treaties and clearing agreements are not very numerous at the present time, the British Empire preference system adopted at the 1932 Ottawa Conference being the principal one affecting world trade and especially United States exports. A few commercial treaties but more clearing agreements which mitigate the effects of controlled exchange and facilitate trade exist between some wheat countries of the Danube Basin and European importing countries. Very much reduced wheat supplies in the Basin this year, however, <sup>are</sup> helping to minimize the effect of such treaty negotiations. Depreciated exchange has generally favored trade between those surplus and deficit countries having a depreciated currency and has thus been an additional barrier for United States wheat and flour exports.

The most important export aids in addition to bargaining treaties and depreciated exchange just reviewed are definite export bounties or premiums and dumping schemes. Export bounties, however, are not a very prevalent type of measure at the present time, especially if cash payments are

## FOREIGN GOVERNMENT LEGISLATION PERTAINING TO WHEAT AND FLOUR, CONT'D

involved on account of stringent credit and financial conditions in most countries. Both Rumania and Hungary used this form of aid during part of last year but have discontinued it. In Poland it has played a limited role with respect to wheat due to small, when any, surplus balances existed, and this year the crop was materially reduced by rust damage. Import certificates are also a form of export bounty and as they involve no cash expenditure, but are used to offset import duties, they have been adopted in some importing countries, particularly Germany. They sometimes enable exports to be made from surplus regions of a country to adjoining countries and imports into the deficit areas at less cost than domestic transportation might entail but at the present time they are especially used to permit imports of strong foreign wheats for mixing with domestic wheat.

Wheat export dumping schemes especially used in some Danube countries have been somewhat varied but generally involve a dual price structure. They are a form of measure/adopted since the wheat price decline started 3 years ago. Domestic prices have been fixed considerably above world prices while exports are made at regular market prices, the difference or loss being met by special forms of taxes or credits although in most cases by government appropriation. For the most part the few remaining ones for wheat are of a less ambitious nature for the 1932-33 season, partly as a result of reduced crops but mostly on account of stringent financial conditions.

The multitude of measures adopted in both importing and especially the exporting countries in behalf of domestic agriculture have indirectly exerted a considerable influence on the world wheat situation during recent years. They have affected not only the production or supply aspect but also the marketing or demand aspect. In substance the measures such as production bonuses and minimum prices, credit extensions, reduced or remitted taxes, and reduced freight rates are temporary expedients improving the competitive position of the producer. Any elasticity of acreage as dependent upon price or costs has thus been largely counteracted, particularly in importing countries by the additional aid of protection. To even maintain acreage, let alone increase it as has been done in most importing countries requires considerable protection and domestic aid under world wheat competitive conditions today.

Numerous countries, primarily deficit areas, have adopted price stabilization and control measures and now maintain their level of wheat prices as high as \$1 a bushel or more. Direct production bounties or bonuses of 5 cents or more a bushel were paid on wheat marketed last season in the great surplus areas of Canada and Australia. Agricultural credit and loans have been particularly common forms of aid while tax and other debt obligations have received special consideration in some countries. Marketing, also, especially cooperative, has been aided notably by loans and storage subsidies to prevent seasonal dumping after harvest and to encourage improved sales methods and standards of quality.

## FOREIGN GOVERNMENT LEGISLATION PERTAINING TO WHEAT AND FLOUR, CONT'D

## I. WHEAT AND FLOUR: Import restrictions, November 1932

Country	Domestic disappearance a/	Production 1930-1932	Tariff duties b/		Milling quota (domestic)	Licenses and monopolies	Foreign exchange	Other
			Wheat	Flour				
			Cents per bushels	Cents per 100 pounds	Per cent			
United Kingdom	1,000 bushels 257,700	1,000 bushels	6 par, 4 on non-Empire	10% on non-Empire			Depreciated about 35%	Empire preference treaties; domestic production subsidized
Germany	131,551	160,000	162 durum 113	466	97 basic 2 1/2 admix. potato flour	Semi-official trading company	Allotted 50% of 1931	Price stabilization by trading co; Exchange Plan; relief by loans, reduced interest, etc.
France	295,933	274,000	Min. (U.S.) 85 max. 171	227 to 329	27	Import license	Some exchange surtaxes	Storage subsidy for price stabiliz; treaties with Rum. and Yugo.
Italy	278,746	244,000	107	268	95 except certain regions			"Battle of wheat" campaign; storage constr. subsidy; agric. loans
Netherlands	36,454	8,700	Free	Free	25			Fixed prices (average for 1932-33 \$1.32)
Belgium	55,909	13,700	Free	5 Sales tax 2%	10	Import permit		New areas subsidized
Denmark	20,207	10,400	Free	Free			Dep. a-round 1/3	Temp. leniency in tax and interest collect.
Sweden	22,307	21,600	27	79	90	Import monopoly	"	Export cert; fixed prices for surp. Jun. 1, 1933
Norway	7,950	700	Free	Free		Complete monopoly of trade	"	Bounty to producers for grain used, also fixed prices
Spain	126,660	154,000	Minimum 73.6 Maximum (double)	(U.S.) 190	Nominal embargo on impts.	Import monopoly	Depreciated about 42%	Minimum price; wheat growing considered public utility
Czechoslovakia	61,593	48,500	44	176	20 5 admix potato flour	Import certif. grain syndicate		Clearing agreements with neighboring countries; price stabilization by Syndicate.
Greece	29,682	13,400	Minimum (U.S.) 24	72	25 (Oct-Apr.)	Concentration system	Controlled also dep. about 55%	Price stabilization by monopoly; loans; production and marketing aid

## FOREIGN GOVERNMENT LEGISLATION PERTAINING TO WHEAT AND FLOUR, CONT'D

	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Cents per bushel	Cents per 100 pounds	Per cent	Import license	Rigid control	Trade treaties: sowing premiums
Austria	26,434	11,400	61	234		Import permit	Dep. a-	Price fixing and acre-
Irish F. State	19,705	c/ 1,200	Free	30	20 admix.	Complete monopoly	bout 35%	age expansion proposed
Portugal		15,000	Fixed imports	when permitted	rye&corn	Licenses and fixed quota; state control	Dep. about 1/3	Minimum prices, prod. bounties and loans
Switzerland	21,097	4,000	3	39				Min. price about \$2.00 a bushel; state storage reserves; reduced frt. tax of \$1.05 a bu. if imports not accord. reg.
Latvia	4,308	4,200	36.8	214		Monopoly	Con-	Minimum prices; treaties; loans
Lithuania	5,846	8,700	83	409			trolled	Minimum prices; treaties
Finland	6,273	1,200	50.	135 - 225 (U. S.)	60 (rye)	export certificate	Dep. a-	Partial moratoria credit aid
Esthonia	2,014	1,700	80	220-353		Monopoly	Con-	Minimum prices; treaties; credit aid
Egypt	45,912	c/ 40,766	sliding scale 66 - 108	124 - 103			trolled	Marketing aid
China	905,239	c/ 940,332	Free	Free			Dep. about 35%	Cotton area limited
Japan	44,662	31,000	26	75			Dep. half from 1930	Gov. control of rice trade
Brazil	37,683	c/ 5,000	Minimum 10 Maximum 25%	(U.S.) 43 more		Exchange permits	Dep. a-	Debt moratoria; embargo on flour to Feb. 1933
Cuba			8.7 taxes	42 taxes	10 yucca flour			10% sales and 1/2 cent a lb. consumption tax; reciprocity treaty U.S.
Union of South Africa	12,636	c/ 8,126	Dif. cost and fixed price		1	license		Minimum price \$1.64; treaty with Canada
Turkey		90,000	82	202		Flour embargo	Depre-	Credit aids; Consumption tax

a/ Wheat retained in country for all purposes except seed, average 1926-27 to 1930-31; b/ At current exchange where depreciated. c/ Average, 1926-1931.

## FOREIGN GOVERNMENT LEGISLATION PERTAINING TO WHEAT AND FLOUR, CONT'D.

## II WHEAT: Export and production aids 1932

Country	Domestic needs incl. seed a/	Pro-duction 1926-30	Export bounty	Export dumping schemes	Bargaining tariffs	Foreign exchange	Lowered costs	Other
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Cents per bushel					
Australia	59,479	155,824			Empire Preference	Depreciated about 50%	Reduced aid	Financing wheat pools; Prod. bonus 9¢ at par, 5¢ cur.
Canada	139,531	435,744			Empire preference	Depreciated about 15%	Reduced freight charges	Financing & part control wheat pools Prod. bonus 5¢
India	333,635	332,416			Empire preference	Depreciated about 35%	Reduced fr. charges	Reclamation aid;
Bulgaria	41,975	43,666		Dual price disc. 1932	Clearing agreements	Controlled	Reduced freight to chases at low Italy; tax levels; seed loans concessions	Stabilization pur-
Hungary	53,722	82,075	17-fall 1931; 12-spr. 1932	Dual price; monopoly; discontinued milling tax	Clearing agreements	Controlled	Remitted taxes	Seed loans; temp. embargo on exports
Rumania	103,147	110,737	16 (1931-32); discontinued for 1932-33		Pref. treaty with France compensation agree. Austria	Controlled	Temp. debt; Seed loans; bread moratoria consumption tax; increased duties;	
Yugoslavia	71,829	81,323		Dual price disc. 1932 monopoly	Pref. treaty with France Aus. & Czech	Controlled about 20%	Reduced Fr. charges; tax concessions	Seed loans increased duties;
Argentina	83,203	251,257				Controlled and depre. about 75% b/	Harv. & mkt. loans; elevator const; mkt. supervision	
Russia	803,194	837,690		Export monopoly	Pref. treaties with Baltic States	Controlled	Almost complete monopoly of trade, business, agriculture, transportation	
Poland	67,134	64,197	18 on wheat 46-51¢ on flour per 100 lbs.		Negotiating treaties		Tax relief	Export cartels; loans; export taxes; standardization

a/ Balance retained within country, average 1926-27 to 1930-31. b/ Paper peso.

## WHEAT: Closing price of December futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg a/		Liverpool a/		Buenos Aires b/	
	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932
Sept. 5)	67	58	60	51	80	57	64	53	68	61	52	d/ 50
Nov. 4 )c/	45	42	38	37	58	44	46	41	51	50	38	d/ 38
5	67	44	60	39	80	46	63	41	71	50	52	e/ 39
12	57	46	50	42	69	50	55	42	61	52	52	42
19	58	43	51	49	72	47	56	40	61	51	48	42
26	53	43	44	38	68	45	50	38	53	50	41	40

a/ Conversions at noon buying rate of exchange; Sept. 19, 1931 to date.

b/ Prices are of day previous to other prices.

c/ High and low for period (Sept. 5-Nov. 4, 1932) (Sept. 7 - Nov. 6, 1931).

d/ Oct. and Feb. futures. e/ Feb. futures.

## WHEAT: Weighted average cash price at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk. N. Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis		Western White Seattle a/	
	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932
Sept. 2)	62	57	52	49	75	61	83	56	56	56	66	56
Oct. 28) b/	53	49	41	43	68	53	71	48	45	46	48	48
Nov. 4	69	48	60	42	83	50	93	47	63	47	76	45
11	72	50	62	44	81	51	91	50	65	48	74	45
18	67	51	58	44	78	54	82	52	61	48	67	46
25	64	48	54	41	77	50	80	49	60	48	65	

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations, basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.

b/ High and low for period (Sept. 2 - Oct. 28, 1932) (Sept. 4 - Oct. 30, 1931).

## WHEAT: Price per bushel at specified continental European markets

Date	Range	Rotterdam				Berlin : Paris : Milan		
		Hard Winter No. 2	Mani-toba No. 3	Argen-tina a/	Aus-tralia b/	Domestic		
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1931 c/	High	---	---	71	78	190	204	170
	Low	---	---	51	54	120	161	130
1932 c/	High	66	75	60	66	179	186	175
	Low	51	49	48	50	125	115	135
Nov. 10		51	49	48	50	130	119	155
17		51	51	49	52	130	116	157
24						128	119	156

Prices at Berlin, Paris and Milan are of day previous to other prices. Prices converted as follows: 1931 at par; 1932 at current rates of exchange to March 18; subsequently at par excepting Milan which has been converted at current rates.

a/ Barusso. b/ F.A.Q. c/ For the period January to date.

**FEED GRAINS AND RYE:** Weekly average price per bushel of corn, rye, oats and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn						Rye		Oats		Barley	
	Chicago			Buenos Aires			Minneapolis		Chicago		Minneapolis	
	No. 3 Yellow		Futures	Futures			No.2		No. 3 White		Special No. 2	
	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High <u>b/</u> .....	68	38	45	34	33	34	54	50	33	25	53	54
Low <u>b/</u> .....	36	25	34	25	23	29	33	30	20	14	38	27
			Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.						
Oct. 28 .....	38	25	39	25	33	31	43	31	24	14	49	30
Nov. 4 .....	42	24	44	24	34	30	49	29	26	15	50	28
11 .....	44	25	45	26	33	29	54	31	27	15	51	30
18 .....	44	26	44	26	32	29	52	34	27	16	49	34

a/ Cash prices are weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations. b/ For period January 1 to latest date shown.

**FEED GRAINS:** Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Exports for year		Shipments 1932, week ended <u>a/</u>			Exports as far as reported		
	1930-31	1931-32	Nov.5	Nov.12	Nov.19	July 1 to and incl.	1931-32	1932-33
		<u>b/</u>					<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
BARLEY, EXPORTS: <u>c/</u>	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels		bushels	bushels
United States ....	10,302	5,084	190	161	121	Nov. 19	3,187	4,241
Canada .....	16,603	14,505				Oct. 31	6,922	4,723
Argentina .....	11,612	13,822	0	0		Nov. 12 <u>d/</u>	942	125
Danube countries <u>d/</u>	69,750	29,742	267	1,075		Nov. 12	16,958	15,575
Total .....	108,267	63,153					28,009	24,664
OATS, EXPORTS: <u>c/</u>								
United States ....	3,123	4,437	49	17	80	Nov. 19	2,305	2,748
Canada .....	10,557	20,189				Oct. 31	5,140	5,654
Argentina .....	45,035	52,173 <u>d/</u>	341 <u>d/</u>	614		Nov. 12 <u>d/</u>	12,110	8,775
Danube countries <u>d/</u>	2,428	897	68	10		Nov. 12	429	507
Total .....	61,143	77,696					19,984	17,684
CORN, EXPORTS: <u>e/</u>						<u>f/</u>		
United States ....	3,079	6,146	481	203	341	Nov. 19	316	1,025
Danube countries <u>d/</u>	15,849	38,374	257	1,654		Nov. 12	574	1,654
Argentina .....	355,367	313,408	3,598	6,083	4,252	Nov. 19	28,043	13,933
Union of South Africa <u>g/</u> .....	8,143	16,071	900	900		Nov. 12	1,543	900
Total .....	382,438	373,999					30,476	17,512
United States im-ports .....	928 <u>h/</u>	369						

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown. b/ Preliminary. c/ Year beginning July 1. d/ Trade sources. d/ Year beginning November 1. f/ November 1 to and including. g/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe from South and East Africa. h/ 11 months only.

COTTON: Price per pound of representative raw cottons at  
Liverpool November 25, 1932, with comparisons  
(Converted at current exchange rate)

Description	1932								1931
	October				November				Nov.
	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	27	
PRICES	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
American									
Middling.....	7.21	7.27	7.29	7.40	7.70	7.69	7.29	7.20	
Low Middling.....	7.45	7.30	7.22	6.98	7.29	7.28	6.89	6.91	
Egyptian (Fully good fair):									
Sakellaridis.....	11.47	11.15	10.67	10.65	10.98	10.56	10.13	10.51	
Upper.....	10.94	9.98	9.79	9.71	10.02	9.89	9.42	8.22	
Brazilian (Fair)									
Ceara.....	7.61	7.73	7.69	7.40	7.70	7.69	7.29	7.05	
Sac Paulo.....	7.29	7.80	7.76	7.46	7.77	7.73	7.36	7.05	
East Indian									
Broach (Fully good).....	7.07	7.01	7.04	6.81	7.12	7.12	6.75	6.45	
Ocmra #1, Fine.....	6.84	6.78	6.83	6.59	6.90	6.90	6.54	6.41	
Sind (Fully good).....	6.10	6.17	6.24	6.00	6.31	6.31	5.96	5.97	
Peruvian (Good)									
Tanguis.....	9.90	9.78	9.67	9.38	9.62	9.61	9.17	9.48	
Mitafifi.....	10.43	10.62	10.23	9.95	10.31	10.29	9.72	9.92	

Foreign Agricultural Service Division.

EXCHANGE RATES: Daily and average weekly and monthly values in  
New York of specified currencies, August-November, 1932 a/

Country	Monetary unit	Mint par	1932							
			Month				Week ended			
			Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. 12	Nov. 19	Nov. 26	Nov. 28	Daily
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Argentina b/	Peso.....	96.48	58.57	58.59	58.58	58.58	58.58	58.58	58.58	58.58
Canada.....	Dollar.....	100.00	87.55	90.26	91.23	87.83	87.42	85.85	83.84	
China.....	Shang. tael:	-	30.43	30.63	30.02	29.72	29.52	29.07	28.36	
China.....	Mex. dollar:	-	20.97	21.27	20.83	20.94	20.74	20.51	19.91	
Denmark.....	Krone.....	26.30	18.50	17.92	17.64	17.20	17.21	16.94	16.62	
England.....	Pound.....	486.66	347.57	347.11	339.62	330.33	330.48	324.91	318.01	
France.....	Franc.....	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.93	3.92	3.92	3.91	3.91	
Germany.....	Reichsmark :	23.62	23.78	23.76	23.77	23.74	23.77	23.76	23.75	
Italy.....	Lira.....	5.26	5.11	5.13	5.12	5.12	5.12	5.11	5.10	
Japan.....	Yen.....	49.25	24.49	23.63	23.06	20.73	20.40	20.54	20.42	
Mexico.....	Peso.....	49.65	28.57	29.92	31.11	32.31	32.34	32.50	32.78	
Netherlands :	Guilder.....	40.20	40.24	40.16	40.22	40.17	40.15	40.16	40.19	
Norway.....	Krone.....	26.20	17.41	17.45	17.18	16.82	16.82	16.63	16.44	
Spain.....	Peseta.....	19.30	8.06	8.10	8.19	8.18	8.17	8.16	8.16	
Sweden.....	Krona.....	26.20	17.85	17.81	17.53	17.48	17.53	17.42	17.32	

Federal Reserve Board. a/ Noon buying rates for cable transfers. b/ Quotations are for gold pesos, paper pesos (m/n) computed at 44 per cent of gold exchange rate.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1 - November 19, 1931 &amp; 1932

PORK: Exports from the United States, Jan. 1 - November 19, 1931 &amp; 1932

	July 1 - Nov. 19		Weeks ending			
	1931	1932	Oct. 29	Nov. 5	Nov. 12	Nov. 19
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
GRAINS:	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wheat a/.....	49,109	13,428	386	107	346	733
Wheat flour b/.....	16,699	7,778	277	423	155	338
Rye .....	42	297	28	---	---	---
Corn .....	1,265	4,138	1,140	481	203	341
Oats .....	1,720	2,465	83	49	17	80
Barley a/.....	3,187	4,241	170	190	161	121
	Jan. 1 - Nov. 19					
	1931	1932				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
PORK:	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Hams and shoulders, incl.						
Wiltshire sides.....	77,128	57,831	409	1,165	845	1,368
Bacon, incl. Cumberland						
sides.....	36,435	17,024	386	594	302	469
Lard .....	496,407	491,764	12,354	9,713	8,704	7,897
Pickled pork.....	13,895	12,793	224	205	125	231

Compiled from official records - Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat 338,000 bushels, flour 30,400 barrels, from San Francisco, barley 121,000 bushels, rice 2,314,000 pounds. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries as given by current trade sources

Country	Total shipments		Shipments, weeks ending			Total shipments July 1 to and incl. Nov. 19	
	1930-31 (Rev.)	1931-32 (Prel.)	Nov. 5	Nov. 12	Nov. 19	1931-32	1932-33
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
North America a/.....	334,008	333,638	8,544	9,260	6,933	137,976	133,041
Canada, 4 markets b/.....	273,437	206,258	6,805	6,331	7,886	104,988	154,949
United States.....	134,700	136,010	530	501	1,071	65,808	21,206
Argentina.....	121,696	144,572	563	986	821	32,164	15,595
Australia.....	148,500	161,404	2,776	1,763	1,314	44,012	32,481
Russia c/.....	92,784	71,664	1,536	936	856	61,832	11,688
Danube & Bulgaria c/.....	15,176	39,280	200	256	392	24,208	1,432
British India.....	d/10,197	d/ 2,913	0	0	0	608	0
Total e/.....	742,361	753,471	13,624	13,201	10,316	300,800	194,237
Total European ship. a/..	615,392	597,976	10,880	3,192	2,899	249,720	151,643
Total ex-European ship. a/	176,360	194,464	3,472	1,678	985	72,392	42,990

a/ Broomhall's Corn Trade News. b/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. c/ Black Sea shipments only. d/ Total exports as given by official sources. e/ Total of trade figures includes North America as reported by Broomhall's.

BUTTER: Prices at London, Berlin, Copenhagen, Montreal, San Francisco and New York, in cents per pound (Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and item	November 26, 1931	November 18, 1932	November 25, 1932
	cents a/	Cents a/	Cents a/
New York, 92 score.....	31.00	23.50	25.20
San Francisco, 92 score.....	32.00	26.00	29.00
Montreal, No. 1 pasteurized.....	18.30	17.48	17.20
Copenhagen, official quotation.....	18.65	14.60	13.90
Berlin, 1a. quality.....	23.03	24.85	24.85
London:			
Danish.....	20.65	18.20	17.30
Dutch, unsalted.....	21.61	18.70	18.30
New Zealand.....	16.96	13.50	12.30
New Zealand, unsalted.....	18.57	15.30	15.00
Australian.....	16.56	13.00	12.20
Australian, unsalted.....	17.28	13.50	12.80
Argentine, unsalted.....	15.68	13.10	12.50
Siberian.....	14.88	12.20	---

a/ Converted to U.S. currency at prevailing rate of exchange.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS  
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended		
		Nov.25, 1931 <u>a/</u>	Nov.17, 1932 <u>a/</u>	Nov.24, 1932 <u>a/</u>
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets.....	Number	72,030	65,555	59,477
Prices of hogs, Berlin.....	\$ per 100 lbs.	8.93	8.48	8.27
Prices of lard, tes. Hamburg. ....	"	9.19	9.05	8.85
UNITED KINGDOM <u>b/</u> :				
Arrivals of continental bacon.....	Bales	122,469	89,348	101,267
Prices at Liverpool, 1st. qual.				
American green bellies.....	\$ per 100 lbs.	8.01	8.22	8.04
Danish green sides.....	"	7.75	8.60	8.76
Canadian green sides.....	"	<u>c/</u>	7.98	8.06
American short cut green hams....	"	10.04	8.03	8.43
American refined lard.....	"	8.34	7.57	7.33

Liverpool quotations are on the basis of sales from importers to wholesalers.

a/ Converted at current rate of exchange. b/ Week ended Friday. c/ No quotation.

## Index

	Page		Page
Late cables .....	788	:: Meat:	
Crop and Market Prospects .....	789	:: Exports (pork) U.S., by weeks,	
-----		:: 1932 .....	804
Bananas, storm damage, Jamaica,		:: Prices (pork) foreign mar-	
Nov. 1932 .....	791	:: kets, 1932 .....	805
Butter, prices, foreign mar-		:: Production (beef) Union of	
kets, 1932 .....	805	:: South Africa, 1932 .....	792
Cotton, prices, United Kingdom		:: Prunes, market conditions, U.S.	
Nov. 25, 1932 .....	790, 803	:: Nov. 23, 1932 .....	791
Exchange rates, foreign, Nov.		:: Tobacco, consumption (American)	
26, 1932 .....	803	:: 1932 .....	791
Grain:		:: Wheat:	
Exports, United States, by		:: Information summary, Nov. 25,	
weeks, 1932 .....	804	:: 1932 .....	789
Information summary (feed)		:: Market conditions, Europe,	
Nov. 25, 1932 .....	790	:: Nov. 23, 1932 .....	789
Movement (feed) principal		:: Prices, principal markets,	
countries, Nov. 18, 1932 ..	802	:: Nov. 25, 1932 .....	801
Prices (feed) principal mar-		:: Shipments, principal countries,	
kets, Nov. 18, 1932 .....	802	:: Nov. 19, 1932 .....	804
Procurements, Russia, Nov.		:: Wool, sales conditions, U.S.	
15, 1932 .....	790	:: Nov. 22, 1932 .....	793